

CHARLOTTE PUBLIC

WELL-known to all the inhabitants of Charlotte, and to many others throughout the state, is the name of Dr. Wm. L. Johnson, a man of great talents, and a man of high character. He has been a member of the Medical Society of North Carolina, and has been elected a member of the American Medical Association.

NOTICE

The Notes of the firm of Rankin & Co., which will be left to the lot of Wm. Johnson, of Orange county, are in the hands of the subscribers in Charlotte. All persons interested are invited to make written application shortly, or their papers will be given to an officer for collection.

WM. JOHNSON,
Oct. 5, 1841.

List of Letters

BIRMINGHAM in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of October, 1841.

A. Adams, W. Alexander, M. S. Alexander, W. D. Alexander, M. E. Alexander, R. Alexander,

H. N. Bass, G. W. Bass, Miss H. F. Bass,

A. Black, M. Black, Mrs. Black, D. Black,

E. Black, Mrs. Black, J. C. Black, S. L. Black,

J. J. Black, J. C. Black,

G. B. Black, W. Gillam, J. F. Gilstrap,

H. G. Black, T. H. Hunter, C. Hayes, E.

Hayes, A. Hunter,

J. B. S. Jenkins, W. Jenkins, J. A. Johnson,

Johnston, J. J. Johnson,

K. J. Knobell, H. J. Kennedy, F. Kestler, J.

Knox,

L. B. Lowing,

M. J. Montgomery, Mrs. Merritt Clark, S.

McKee, J. M. McKee, E. McDaniel, R. J. Mc-

Cook, J. McDaniel,

O. J. A. Orr, H. W. Ormond,

P. O. Pendleton, W. G. Phillips, J. W. Poole,

W. Poole, T. P. Poole,

R. H. Rodde, J. B. Rodriguez, H. Robinson,

F. Ross, J. Ross, J. B. Roscher, Dr. J. Ross, C.

A. Robinson, M. Reid, J. Reid,

S. Clegg, J. M. Stewart, J. Sorenson, R. Smart,

M. Speedwell, R. Smith, A. Springer,

T. H. Stull, J. Tuckfield, J. G. Torrance,

W. J. Wether, J. W. Wether, M. J. Wether,

W. W. Williams, G. W. Williams,

H. B. Williams, F. M.

Dr. D. T. Caldwell

REPUTABLY known persons who may be interested in the following case of the PROFESSION.—He expects an appointment which will enable him to attend to his business in Charlotte conveniently.

Charlotte, Sept. 20, 1841.

A Card.

HAVING obtained the services of a young lady of fine appearance, about 18 years old, to act as a Tutor to my family, I desire to take her, or 10 young ladies, as boarders and pupils.

Tuition in the common branches £10 per month.

Higher Branches, £12 per month.

Drawing and Painting, £15 per month.

French Language, £15 per month.

Science to commence on the 1st of October.

CHARLES T. CALDWELL, M.D.,

Milligan, Calvary Co., Sept. 21, 1841.

Modell's Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters.

THIS medicine is indicated for their use in their manifold and sensible action in improving the spirits and change of life, and restoring them with renewed life and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at every early period in their history they had received sufferings from the early stage of unfeeling gravity, after all the delicate anatomical of the day prescribed by physicians, had utterly failed, in which cases they also permanently recovered their outward appearance of health, with which itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their disease invariably proved that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifull philosophical principles upon which they were compounded and upon which they concentered and.

THE PHOENIX BITTERS are so called because they possess the power of restoring the failing powers of health, in removing vigor than can the constitution, so the Phoenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own destruction.

FEVER AND AGUES of all kinds, will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of scorbutic, inflammatory, &c. than the most powerful prescriptions of Paracelsus, and will immediately cure the Enteritis of BLOOD in the HEAD, young females, & will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Cramps and Inflammation, RHUMATISM, the efficacy of the Phoenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor declines to speak of his opinions and knowledge on political questions.

The Friends of Garrison will be particularly requested to speak of their knowledge and opinions on the subject of Slavery, and the Slaveholding policy of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVER AND AGUES of all kinds, will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of scorbutic, inflammatory, &c. than the most powerful prescriptions of Paracelsus, and will immediately cure the Enteritis of BLOOD in the HEAD, young females, & will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Cramps and Inflammation, RHUMATISM, the efficacy of the Phoenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

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The Friends of Garrison will be particularly requested to speak of their knowledge and opinions on the subject

There is no Veto, there is no bill to be passed. There is no Veto, there is no opportunity of a national bank, there is no opportunity of too much that, however, there is all—By geological reasoning, it can prove all that is not there. However, and still more, Mr. Henry Clay's speech, however well it was given, would not have been a good bill, had it justified the creation of a national bank, and as an institution which is now as yet untried, what could all sensible men say? They would point to the opinions of the people who had recently changed their opinions and become the friends of a national bank. They would point to his own changed or modified opinion, as his more recent and enthusiastic sentiment. They would point to his Sherman Williams letter; to his Jay-Lyon speech; to the general expectation of all parties and the acquiescence of the country. Above all, they would point to his communications of the Veto power as arbitrary and despotic. Susposing Mr. Clay in Mr. Tyler's place, and exposing him to a Veto, and supporting him to justify, by referring to his anti-bank speech, many years since made—the last powerful argument he ever pronounced—would not all would even denounce such special pleading? Would they not point to his change of opinion; to his subsequent course; to his general character since; to the popular understanding of all parts? What is Mr. Tyler's immunity from the consequences of that rule? What example? What example to the ones of that category?

In addition to the foregoing considerations as to the general character which Mr. Tyler has as one of the Whig candidates, I will now cite, as confirmation, some specific points of evidence that he was practically identified with that party. Look at the testimony of the Hon. Mr. Botts, who declares that Mr. Tyler told him that he desired to see how we could carry on the Government without a national bank as an "necessary and proper," and that he knew that Mr. Tyler reiterated the sentiment to divers persons in divers places. Look at Mr. Tyler's endorsement of Gen. Harrison's Dayton speech. That document recognized the constitutionality of a national bank. It also denounced the *one or two* *two rows!* In the log cabin in this city, last autumn, and in other places, he repudiated, with much complacency, to that portion of his career which had been in resistance to the imperial sway of this Executive power! Do you require more evidence that he was expressly, or implicitly, and thoroughly committed with the Whigs, to do what he has not done on the subject of the currency, and, above all, to obtain from doing what he has actually done, by the Veto? Surely not, unless Mr. Tyler is an exception to all rules; unless he is exempted from the common responsibility of mankind. In that event, he must be held as the living illustration of Julian's satire upon Lord Mansfield. If a Frenchman's "smile" excite an "involuntary emotion to guard against mischief," so must Mr. Tyler's soft words become the signal for apprehended treachery.

The wanton pugnacity of Mr. Tyler towards the Whigs, his eagerness for as much thunder of disapprobation as possible, is manifest in the temper of his remarks, in the first Veto, upon the 17th fundamental article of the charter. His contumacious were harsh and inflexible. He concludes that paragraph of the Veto, in these words: "For better to say to the States, boldly and frankly, Congress will and submission is demanded." He knew that the members of Congress who had voted for the charter, preferred the principle of the unconstitutional establishment of branches within the limits of the States; and that that article, stating the conditions on which the branches were to be located, was intended solely to appease his supposed enemies, or those of some of his friends. And yet, he eagerly availed himself of it, for malignant malversation.

In that Veto, the stress of the argument was, that the "local discounts" provided for, were not necessary to the power of Government to collect, safely keep, and dispose of the revenue, and incidentally to regulate commercial exchanges. The Whigs in Congress through disengaged with the temper of that Veto, were still reluctant to quarrel with Mr. Tyler. For the sake of the great interests involved, they were willing to yield, even a second time, to his alleged difficulties of concurrence. The Veto had repudiated "local discounts" and "shadowed forth" the "simple principle of exchange." The Whigs, therefore, immediately resolved to have another bank bill—*the same bank!*—trusting in the majority of the first Veto; not suspecting that Mr. Tyler was sporting with their credulity and their forbearance. Among the members of the House of Representatives, who were most zealous in the work of conciliation, may be named, William C. Jones, of Maryland, and Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, assured as they felt themselves to be, by Mr. Tyler, that he could approve its exchange clause.

On the morning of the 16th ultimo, before the first Veto reached the capitol, Mr. Tyler said to the Secretaries of the Treasury and War, that he "thought there ought to be no difficulty" about the bank question; "that he had sufficiently indicated in his veto what kind of a bank bill he would approve; and that Congress might, if they saw fit, pass such a one in three days." In addition to the assurances before referred to, which commanded the confidence of Messrs. Johnson and King, Mr. Tyler conversed with other distinguished members of Congress, directly or through his Cabinet, as to the kind of institution he would approve, according to the objections of the Veto. He examined the provisions of the proposed bill after it was drawn up and before it was reported. On full examination he approved its provisions. He preferred that it should not be called what it really was, a *charter* bank, and suggested a *Notice* name, which was adopted. "The bill was reported and passed, at all essential particular, as it was when it came through his hands." But before the bill, thus originated, passed through both Houses of Congress, he declared that he would rather eat of his hand than sign it; and, on the 16th

he signed and passed the second Veto from the capitol. Thus Veto, though it is an essential element, the very foundation which was required at his request, and passed the bill in its corporation, which was not only agreed to by him, but especially chosen to show his judgment wrong, was made the subject of his criticism."

These startling facts are avouched by members of his late Cabinet. Such a man of observation, such a consciousness of duplicity, is inconceivable in the view of every one who values truth and fair dealing. He could even, to avoid a strong appearance of consistency, as it would be regarded by his interpretation, as it was medium and lenient; he indulges the very sense of opposition against the creation of his own bank. Not content with simply negating his own exchange bill, he, in the 2d Veto, denounces that bank as a "natural monopoly of brokerage." On the 15th or 16th of August, he suggests his defiance for the exchange bank. Several days thereafter, he "examines and approves its provisions;" and, on the 1st of September, he denounces the whole, to the people's representatives, as a "monopoly of brokerage!"

These things have given me great pain. I regret these convictions of my own judgment, which I cannot avoid or repress.

I am not sensible that I have in this communication, done injustice to Mr. Tyler. I have no interest, no predilection, no motive to treat him with harshness or disrespect. Should he even retract his steps, or seek to cancel that conduct which now stands out in unrehearsed and flagrant colors, or, without express admission of the past, found or propose some measure of relief, adequate to the public necessities of this great subject; I shall hold myself in readiness fairly to estimate the merits of his measure. I would be gratified, because, agreeably disappointed, if the future conduct should be marked by a candor and single-mindedness, tending to obliterate the recollection of the past.

Could I find pleasure in the disgrace of his administration; were I his personal enemy; could I essay to tarnish a name once deemed honourable; I might extract, from his present position, almost for revengeful consolation.

I would rejoice, could some inspiration impel me to regenerate the man, or rescue him from the present necessities of his reputation.

Meanwhile, until light prostrates his mind, it becomes you to consider the following question:

Will you sustain the REPRESENTATIVE PRINCIPLE of your Government, or, the ONE MAN POWER of an EXECUTIVE DEPOT?

JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS.
WASHINGTON, September 16, 1841.

From the New York Express.

MAJOR DOWNING.

As the Major's patronus can't well be doubted—and as late events have proved under his eye, we are bound to believe he gives a true version of the thing and comes to correct conclusions. He seems a little severe, if not savage, on this occasion; perhaps his vivid recollection of events "off Nantucket" may account for it.

To the Editors of the New York Express—the same paper my old friend, Mr. Dixit, printed a small ago.

WAMMERSOON, Sept. 14, A. D. 1841.

Mr. Editors.—We have had pretty busy times here I tell you; and I thought for a spell that I and "Captain Tyler" would be left alone. I was sitting along with him, telling him a story about a quarrel I once had on board the *Two Polks*, when the crew and officers got in a snarl with Captain Jumper, on account of not allowing them an extra allowance of grog. The Captain had joined the temperance society—and he tell'd his crew and officers that he had willingly give'm the extra coffee and sugar, and tea, but as for grog he had some Constitutional scruples about it, and they knew it.

But ketching the Captain "off Nantucket Shores" one day, they put in their claim for extra grog, and tell'd him if he did not give it they would quit. He told them it they would only give him time, he would fix the grog for them; but they would not wait. "Well, then," says he, "you get gone at all this trip." And so they all jump'd over board and swam ashore, except Mr. Nye, the first mate. He said it was true enuf, he wanted his grog, but could not see a good reason for quitting the ship because he could not get it, seeing as how he had signed the articles to go the voyage, and the owners and underwriters expected him to do his duty, and so he stuck by Capt. Jumper, and them two and myself, the only passenger, had to turn to work like good fellers to keep the *Two Polks* in deep water; and we needed, and got her safe into port. We found, on arrival, some of the folks who left us had been telling all kinds of stories; but the shippers and the underwriters looked more to the safety of the *Two Polks*, and they voted Captain Jumper a new chronometer and a set of Blum's Charts, and to Mr. Nye, the first mate, they gave him a new pay pocket and pair of mittens; and as I was only a passenger, they voted that I should always have a free passage on board any vessel they had an interest in providing. I would, if occasion required, lend a hand at pumping, and give good advice.

Just as I was about finishing this story to Captain Tyler, and he was saying that he thought Captain Jumper and Mr. Nye deserved all they got and he was about saying I deserved more, when I come a full raft of recognitions of his Cabinet; he looked me a spell pretty streaked, and I kept my eye on him to see if he had any thing of the Capt. Jumper grit in him. Says he: "Major, here is trouble, but we will see the end on." On looking over the recognitions we did not see Mr. Webster. "What says the Captain? Captain Tyler, if you and I and Mr. Webster can't carry on the Government all we get another Cabinet will be a hard master," "Am," says I, "I have seen ruffier times than this when I and General Jackson made smooth water of it—and with that he took a quid of the side "Amaro," and says he, Major, if you and Mr.

Major, and I all the time, we'll be a good Xmas gift for the world." And so I went to the *Two Polks* and got my pay, and the crew and officers, and the rest of the world, and the underwriters, and with that just as I was about to leave, he said, "Major, the *Two Polks* is a good ship, and I think she'll be every bit as good as she is now, but I'll never let her go, but I'll work for her, rock-ribbed, and see her through, and with that, just as I was about to leave, he said, "Major, the *Two Polks*, according to that story you was telling just now,—and then," says he, "some men we say that because they can't pay with honor, no body else can—it is to me then no man of honor can take into their places and the Government is without a cabinet according to that notion."

"Why," says he "Major, there are no more enemies for these folks to put the Government because I could not agree with them about the bank bill, but it was for the crew to swim on shore from the *Two Polks*, according to that story you was telling just now,—and then," says he, "some men we say that because they can't pay with honor, no body else can—it is to me then no man of honor can take into their places and the Government is without a cabinet according to that notion."

"Well," says I, "Capt. Tyler, one man's notions of honor is one thing and another man's notion is another thing—for my part, says I, there is honor easy for me to lend a hand in keeping the good old ship off the breakers, and if the owners and underwriters don't let it, it isn't my fault, and as to that extra allowance of grog they complain about not getting, they may tell their own story, and folks make up their minds about it—and to the grog," says I, "we must try and fix a plan that will allow it being used in a way that folks won't get drunk on it—for a little grog in full weight is a good thing providing the use on't is not abused"—that is exactly my notion says he—and as to this banking business if it is so plain'd that it can be useful and not abuse I go for it; but unless it is so plain'd I am for extirpating; and just then it came Mr. Webster, and we had a kind of Cabinet meeting, and as the cabinet conversation is, according to my notion, entirely confidential, and intended to be like a man thinking to himself, and no more to be talked about than to ask a man outside what he is thinking about inside—so you must wait and see what is done, and then judge on't. All I can say is, that if things are not done right it is not for want of patrioticism and good intention; and when I see any good reason to doubt that, I'll shoulder my axe and wade out, and that will be the end for good folks all about to change the old song, and instead of "Tyler too," sing "Tyler won't do," and saying thus much, I hope they will remember that I don't seek promotion, and not be better off than the one I have got by hard knocks, and no pay, except what I get by good laws and good government, and we have more of these than any other people in creation, and the only trouble we have is from officia seekers and disappointed folks, who are everlasting pushing mat ters into trouble, in hopes of getting a cut at the bacon without the labor of eating or smoking it—and against all such folks I de claved war at the beginning of General Jackson's time, and will never make peace till the last Shimmin is driv' out, no matter what party he belongs to; all such folks are as bad as the Shimmins, not a little worse, and I hoped all good citizens will keep an eye on'em and head them off, or they will get alured and do mischief."

Your friend and fellow Citizen,
J. DOWNING, Major.
A.C., &c., &c.

COMMENTS UPON JACK DOWNING, BY THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.—"We know nothing of the movements of the Cabinet at Washington, of which the Major speaks, but we distinctly remember the circumstance to which he alludes as occurring on board the *Two Polks*. Mr. Jumper was not certain when the *Two Polks* sailed on that voyage; he was employed as a sailor, because it was thought he would bring on board an excellent old chronicler; but he did not. On the death of the Captain, of course he shifted his berth to the starboard side. The quarter was not about the grog, for they were all supererogatory men; but, during a little bit of close steering in the sound, Captain J. turned in, telling one of the officers too "keep away," but to have no understanding with the crew that she should not be kept with a slack brace. The officer did exactly as he was told to do, and all was going on smoothly, every point had been cleared but one, and the officer had ordered up the helm according to orders, and the crew had stood off the sheets slightly as under directions from the captain; when, just as he was doing the Fiscal Bank, he bid about which navigators differ, up came the captain and swore tremendously, ordered the helm down, brought the *Two Polks* head right in the wind's eye, and told the whole watch on deck that he never ordered the helm up, and thus brought smash upon the officers who had carried his orders. That is the history of that matter; and we remember also that Mr. Nye, the first mate, though a capital navigator, stuck to his after-borts, with a view to promotion. As for the Major himself, it was said that he was to have his grog and his grub for spinning tough yarns for the captain and mate."

Sherp Poisoned by the common Red Cherry.—Mr. E. Barnes remarks, in the New-England Farmer, that he turned fifty years ago this month in an orchard, where a number of red sour cherries were growing; the Sherp seemed very fond of the young sprouts that had sprung up around the trees, and ate them with avidity, and in less than an hour, a large portion of them were discovered to be dead. They were turned out immediately, but many of them staggered and fell, and in a few hours several died—when no cause gradually recovered. A post mortem examination led to the conclusion that the *Pomace Acid*, which, it is well known, exists in the leaves and fruit of the red cherry, and which is a most violent poison, caused the death of the sherps. The article will suffice him completely. There is nothing new in this.

The Spanish government has permitted the Infante Don Francisco de Paula and his family to return to Madrid. This measure will give a new glow to the position of the *Ex-Emperor*.

Always have a book within your reach which you may catch up at your odd moments.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Bishop of Exeter, Dr. John Colenso, has been appointed to the See of Bristol, and Dr. George H. Smith, of the Diocese of Gloucester, has been appointed to the See of Exeter.

Finance in the Diet of Hanover.—The Minister of Finance of Hanover has been appointed to the Ministry of Finance of the Kingdom of Hanover. A new Minister of Finance has been appointed to the Ministry of Finance of the Kingdom of Hanover.

The summer Committee arrived at Liverpool on the 12th ult. P. M. Park met

David Banks, Esq. of Liverpool, member of the House, who sent a message from the American Minister at the Court of St. James.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were at Windsor Castle on the 12th ult., but they intended to leave for London in a few days.

The queen from France to the attempt to assassinate one of the Royal Family, and the parliamentary and commercial intelligence from England are the principal topics of interest brought by the Queen.

The official London Gazette gives no official news of the new Minister, but they are not of much importance.

The proceedings of Parliament are not so unfavorable as was anticipated, the corn for the most part being well housed and free from danger; there will, it is said, be a deficiency of about one sixth or seventh in the usual average crop. The general state of trade in the manufacturing districts has slightly improved.

The official London Gazette gives no official news of the new Minister, but they are not of much importance.

The proceedings of Parliament are not of material interest. The Two Houses adjourned on the 11th of September, and adjourned on the 12th—the Lords until the 29th, and the Commons until the 15th, of the same month. Sir Robert Peel made a short speech in the House of Commons on the 16th, in which he stated what he had to propose with respect to the course of business during the session. He intended to adopt, without exception and without alteration, the estimates submitted by the Ministers. With respect to expiring laws, it would be necessary to make provision for their continuance: he proposed to continue the existing Poor law, with its present establishment, to the 31st of next July. With respect to Finance, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take the opportunity of the earliest committee of Ways and Means to state the details of the measures immediately necessary for the public service. The total sum would be about £1 million. The permanent measures of finance, which would be necessary for the organization of revenue and expenditure, it was not the intention of Ministers in the present session to announce, and he must solicit a like interval for stating their intentions in regard to other measures of great importance, the duty of forming the new administration had occupied his time, that it had been impossible for him to mature his decisions. Lord John Russell replied by stating, that in heard with great regret it was not Sir Robert Peel's intention to bring forward any important measure in the present session; he thought, considering the time which had elapsed since the principal of the new pending question had come under the public consideration, that ministers ought to have been prepared with some proposals in connection with subjects of so much consequence to the country.

On the 17th, the House in Committee of the Whole, was engaged on the question of supplies. Some miscellaneous estimates were voted, and the House again adjourned to the 20th.

FRANCE.

The most important news from Paris is that respecting an attempt to assassinate one of the Royal Family on the 12th ult. The French papers are occupied with little else of interest. It appears that the Duke d'Alençon, who had marched with the 17th Light Infantry through France from Marseilles, had just arrived in Paris, and while proceeding at the head of his regiment, together with his three brothers, the Duke of Orleans, Nemours and Montpelié, an assassin named Pappard, discharged a pistol at him, but fortunately the shot did not affect. Pappard was instantly arrested.

The greatest excitement prevailed in Paris. Groups of loose characters paraded the streets, uttering seditious cries—a bar Louis Philippe—a la Guizot—we must have blood," we heard. The mob were dispersed without a riot taking place. The Commune had caused very dangerous events in the South of France, where frightful disorders had taken place. The people fired on the military at Clermont in Auvergne, killing and wounding several. The troops succeeded in putting the riot down. The disturbances in most places had nearly subsided by the last accounts.

H. Hottinger, the celebrated banker of Paris, died on the 10th ult.; also Mr. Bertrand, principal editor of the Journal des Débats, for 40 years.

It was generally believed in Paris that the new French loan (for 150,000,000) would be brought out in October.

French Africa.—Toulon, Sept. 11, re-

called the Minister of Marine.—The situation of the provinces of the west is continually improving; 10,000 Malochers are now on our side, and thanks to their medium, Malochers attend with mephitic. The submersion of the Bosphorus, who have sent in messages, is considered as likely to interfere soon; and their example will necessarily bring about the surrender of the Gibraltar. The Arabs, who had abandoned our Dairours and Suez, are asking for leave to return. There is no longer any talk of Abu-Kader, who does not pose any obstacle to these disorders; and it hence concluded that the armenian epidemic will subdue him completely. There is nothing new in this.

The Spanish government has permitted

the Infante Don Francisco de Paula and his family to return to Madrid. This measure will give a new glow to the position of the *Ex-Emperor*.

A man in town dreamt every night that he was the "Bank bill." The other night he got up in his sleep and broke his nose against the red post: "There I'm rötig," said he. This was the first intimation the people had of the coming fate of the *Ex-Emperor*.

What is there in the dreams of

the *Ex-Emperor*?

WHAT IS THERE IN THE DREAMS OF THE *Ex-Emperor*?

Finance in the Diet of Hanover.—The Minister of Finance of Hanover has been appointed to the Ministry of Finance of the Kingdom of Hanover.

Admiral from the Admiralty of Poland.

Admiral from the Admir

